

Con Roach is running strong for the Democratic nomination for governor with the machine element of his party.

The President now says he is in favor of a tariff revision board, which makes us think that the tariff law of his own concoction is not wholly to his taste.

We have a suspicion that President Wilson would like to arouse the people on the preparedness question to a point where they will forget about the mistakes of his administration.

Germany refuses our demand upon her to admit that the sinking of the Lusitania was an illegal act of warfare. Now, what next? After having acceded to all other points raised by our government over the Lusitania incident, Germany now balks at giving the ships of her enemies laden with war supplies from this country the unmolested freedom of the seas.

While the government authorities never give out any figures on the subject, a large percentage of the young men who enter our army or navy desert during their term of enlistment, and but few of those who complete their term of service re-enlist. The principal cause of this dissatisfaction with the service, we have been told by those who have undergone the experience, lies in the snobishness and arrogance of the officers. The average American youth is high spirited, and while he is amenable to discipline, he feels keenly the slights upon his manhood to which he is constantly subjected by those in authority over him. That both the army and navy are always short of men is due largely to the stories spread by men who have served an enlistment of the tyranny of the petty officers, who look upon an enlisted man as an animal, instead of man serving as a defender of his country.

We find this in the Piedmont Banner.

It is requiring all the statesmanship, tact and diplomacy that our great president can command to keep the United States Senate from forcing him to the fatal step of plunging the United States into war with Mexico.

If our esteemed Piedmont contemporary will take a look at the constitution of the United States he will see that "our great president" has no power or authority to plunge the United States into war with any country. Only Congress may declare war, and when it does, the president has no other course than to enforce the declaration. We are altogether too prone these days to exalt the president above his authority and give the impression that the weal or woe of the nation depends wholly upon his judgment and discretion. President Wilson is an intelligent man and, we believe, well disposed towards maintaining peace and friendly relations with all foreign countries, but let us not confuse his limited authority with the powers of a king, lest before long we may be accrediting him with the "divine right" to rule.

In his talks during his recent swing around the circle, President Wilson tried to throw a scare into the people by repeatedly saying that our relations with foreign powers were so delicate that he did not know what the next twenty-four hours would bring forth. For that matter, neither can any of us gauge what the future may produce to change the even tenor of our lives, but that doesn't disturb us much, for we know that if we hold an even and "neutral" course, the trend of affairs will not be likely to alter themselves in an immediate and threatening manner. Mr. Wilson, however, evidently intended to leave the inference behind that this country might be involved in the great war at any moment. War with whom? Not with Great Britain, surely, whom we are so kindly assisting with our credit, resources and sympathy as to postpone the obvious

whom she is already engaged. War with Germany? Germany has all the war now she can attend to, and, besides, is making every effort to remain on friendly terms with us. Japan is not to be considered in connection with the President's intimation that war is close to us; and Mexico, well, we have had cause enough for war there in the past three or four years without taking up the gauge of battle, so there is small probability that we are going down there within the next twenty-four hours to slap the "Greasers" on the wrist. It was not so very long ago that President Wilson accused certain individuals of talking through their hats, and now he seems to be engaged in that manner of speech himself.

At the time the Republican party went out of power in 1913 the cost of government had approximately reached the sum of one billion dollars annually. It took the country one hundred and thirty seven years to reach that point, and that it was reached under Republican rule made that party the object of denunciation by our Democratic friends, who charged that government at such a cost was ruinously extravagant. Since the Democratic party assumed control of the nation's affairs in 1913 the cost of government has grown to one billion three hundred million dollars. Further, to carry out the plans proposed by the present administration for preparedness in defense of the country, demands will be made upon the treasury in addition to the already enormous annual expenditures of not less than two hundred million dollars, so that, if preparedness is taken up during the present year the cost of government at the end of the four years of Wilson's administration will have mounted to one and a half billion dollars. Should the Democrats remain in power another term of four years and maintain their present record in increasing the cost of government, it will mean that by 1921 we will have reached the two billion dollar mark, and that national expenditures have grown in eight years to twice the sum it took one hundred and thirty-seven years to reach previously under the different parties in power during all that long period. In the phraseology of the street, that is "going some." And that is the record of the party which four years ago denounced the party then in power for its extravagance in spending one billion dollars. The American people want to see the country prepared to defend itself against foreign invasion and to uphold with honor its policies in relation to international affairs, but they should think seriously before they intrust the work to a party that talks of economy and practices outrageous extravagance.

A New Deal Wanted.

Why is it that the gentlemen now holding state offices are active candidates for still other offices? To put it mildly there has been nothing in Gov. Major's administration to specially commend him to the gratitude of the people. And yet he aspires to be Vice President or in default of that he wants to be U. S. Senator. And Con Roach just will run for governor in spite of the fact that most people think Con has had about all that is coming to him. And then there is Barker. With his record as attorney general most people would be glad of an opportunity to retire to private life. Not so with Barker. He would be governor. As to Gordon. We do not know what office he aspires to. We only know that he aspires. And our friend, Bill Painter also has a lightning rod elevated. Why not give us a new deal? Even if all these men are worthy, the propriety of pushing them forward would be extremely doubtful. But there is no sort of doubt that if they hang on they will by just that much weaken a party which is going to have a hard time to pull through next year, even with a strong thrust. — Herald, Peabody.

A Word On "Good Roads."

Editor Journal:—

I write this communication to give your readers my views in regard to the construction of road bridges and culverts.

In the first place, the county court, the boards of commissioners and the citizens ought to be in harmony and accord on whatever plan of road work is advanced, and in their meetings to discuss the question, be free to submit their ideas on anything pertaining to good roads. Let everything that may be said be given due consideration, for practical knowledge and good horse sense may prove as valuable in road improvement as book-learning and theory.

The instructions from the State Highway Commissioner are to put all culverts and bridges at right angles with the roadway. These instructions are simply theory and not determined from experience. In draining a grade by giving the culvert an angle that is sufficient to carry off the water without effort on part of the construction of the culvert, the drain would, if properly built, be everlasting and would never fill up; whereas, in placing the culverts at right angles with the road means that you must keep after the ditches both above and below the road and free the drain of debris that are sure to accumulate. In locating a bridge theoretically and not taking into consideration the natural surroundings of the site, means trouble, and your bridge will not give satisfaction. We should bear in mind that when we work against nature, we always come out at the little end of the horn and the freight bill waiting for us as we come through.

In locating the position and angle of a bridge the natural flow of the stream must be kept in view. The work should not be placed so as to contrary the stream in any way if trouble is to be avoided during periods of flood. If the bridge or culvert hinders the passage of the high waters, the water will either move the bridge out of the way or enlarge its channel by cutting through the approach embankments.

In regard to the size of the openings that are to carry the water, we are again in favor of applying experience and good judgment as against theory. In the ratio of about three to one, the facts as given by the old residents as to how high and how quick the stream will rise are usually more reliable as a basis upon which to determine this question than any table of figures giving so much opening for so much area of rainfall.

Another thing. In changing the location of our county highways, they should always be located on higher ground than alongside a stream. There is at least 100 miles of county road located in the creek bottoms and every dollar spent there in road improvement is so much money wasted. When a road cannot be located above high water mark in the bottoms, I advocate carrying it to the ridge.

If I can be of any assistance to citizens who are now promoting road improvement, in helping them lay out the work, I would be only too glad to serve them, as I am personally interested as much as anyone in giving the county better highways. R. E. HUTHINGS, County Surveyor.

There are lot of good Democrats in Missouri asking for a new deal in the state government. When partisans become dissatisfied with the conduct of the men they have elected to office it is clear that there is something wrong with the men in the offices.

Coc's Little "Coc."

What's \$1800.00? Not much? But when you put \$4,000.00 and "expenses" and perquisites, and \$1800.00 and \$1200.00 away for eight years, without interest, it's more than \$50,450.00, ain't it? We would not TRY to defend negotiation for \$54,450.00. There is a "Reporter" who does. — Central Missouri Leader.

Supremacy of the Nation.

Individual selfishness must be merged, must be sunk, must be literally lost, in the fellowship of the nation. The nation, the nation, the nation, let it be forever ennobled across the face of the firmament in letters of living fire. The nation, the nation, the nation, will be the watchword of every loyal son of this Republic.

Exalted by such a purpose, nobled by such an aspiration, inspired by such a love of country, our fathers, mothers and children of all the generations to come will be fit messengers to bear aloft the torch of ever-advancing civilization and to light the pathway of all the people of the earth.

Then let us hope in the coming time that equal opportunities will always greet all the children of this great Republic at the very threshold of life, and that the principle of cooperation will soon permeate all the business interests of the country, that the spirit of mutual welfare will soon en and sweeten all of our relationships, and that all the judgments of our courts will be just.

From such conditions there must spring lofty ideals, a true and unalloyed love of country, a spirit of exalted patriotism, a willingness to sacrifice every material advantage, even life itself, for the perpetuity and glory of the nation; for the flag that typifies most in the upward and onward march of civilization, — the uplift and advancement of all mankind. — Congressman Charles N. Fowler.

Mail by Air.

The Postoffice Department proposes to do some experimental work in delivering mail by aeroplane. We quote from the Aerial Age Weekly: "One of these routes lies wholly in Missouri and a part of Illinois. The interstate route will start at Perdue, Mo., across the Mississippi river to Golden Eagle and Brussels, Ill., detour westward to Beechville, on the Illinois shore, and thence back to Perdue. The Missouri route will cross a country without railway. The establishment of aerial routes is designed for the double purpose of giving efficient mail service in districts where natural barriers isolate communities, but by airlines are located in close proximity to one another, and of keeping in the government a body of experienced and equipped aviators, ready for service without any sort of delay. In this way, 200 or 300 aviators can be held in reserve, the plan being to have aerial mail carriers enlisted in the Aviation Reserve Corps."

Feeding Color Into Eggs.

At the Missouri experiment station, they have made tests as to what it is that gives color to the yolks of eggs. Egg yolks which are a rich orange color are that color because of the presence of "xanthophyll" whatever that is. The common feed in which xanthophyll is found in fairly large amounts is yellow corn. It would seem possible, therefore, to produce yolks of a rich orange color by feeding plenty of yellow corn. In the experiments at the station, they fed one ration containing no xanthophyll and another containing this pigment. The hens getting the ration without xanthophyll laid eggs the yolks of which were pale yellow, while those getting xanthophyll in their ration laid eggs with rich orange-colored yolks. Xanthophyll also seems to influence the color of the fat.

Sunlight Best Disinfectant.

The latest angle on healing that the emergency of the European war has created is the replacement of strong sterilizing substances by plain, ordinary, everyday sunlight.

The rays of Old Sol have been discovered by a French physician to be the very best enemy of infected wounds that nature has to offer. The bacteria that complicate wounds have been fought by acids and cleansing liquids of many descriptions and degrees of strength. Carbolic acid is one of the most rigorous of methods used, although counteracted by a hot bandaging trap to the most benefit.

SILK-HATTED CROOK GONE

New York Haven't Any More Criminals Like These That Throve Some Thirty Years Ago.

The silk-hatted, bewhiskered high-class crook has shaken the New York dust off his spats and disappeared. He is absolutely extinct. A modern criminal who can boast a good suit of clothes now is termed "Raffles," or, if he is suspected of wearing what some call a dress suit he is a "gentleman burglar." Usually he "Raffleses" a couple of times, making a few small clean-ups, and then is spotted, arraigned and sent away to a place where he gets his hair cutting and clothes pressing done free.

There are plenty of free lances of crime circulating around where legal tender or other valuables can be annexed by a little exertion at some risk, but the old-time hands of bold, bad, debonair knights of dark deeds have faded away. There are plenty of men who skulk through what is vaguely termed "the underworld" and who take a desperate chance at impromptu crimes, robberies, hold-ups or sneak thief jobs, which suddenly come under their attention.

These men are not the same caliber as the big criminals of thirty years ago, although occasionally one of the modern specimens stumbles upon a rich haul. The police say up-to-date methods have driven them from the game. The green goods men and gold brick canvassers, have followed the blond and the Indian over the last frontier, as an organized criminal industry. The "wireless" wire tappers have been hunted down and out. This band has been dispersed to various iron-barred havens of rest, leaving the country capitalist safe to wander through Manhattan without being tempted to play the races on some intercepted tip.

CHANGING PURPOSE IN LIFE

Matter for Careful Consideration, and by No Means Always to Be Condemned.

Sooner or later there will come reminders of the query, "Should it be according to thy mind?" One career may be taken and another abandoned. Such change of purpose and pursuit should not indicate fickleness, for the most resolute have experienced it. Buds of unusual promise may sadly fail of flowering. Trees and vines confidently cherished sometimes significantly disappoint in fruitage. The alleged ways of wisdom do not invariably result in their promised pleasantness and peace. Faithful workers, in a good cause, themselves hindered and hampered by circumstances beyond their control, see fidelity to its opposite apparently favored by smiles of fortune which they have woefully missed. Now, without pursuing this phase of human experience further, let us recall the great part of human nature as noting a "divinity that shapes our ends, rough-hew them how we may." Go on planning as best you may, and with determination which neither fire nor flood can vanquish. Yet the race may not always be to the swift, nor the battle to the strong. At the table of generous bounty a familiar face may be missing evermore and a longed-for chair be forever vacant. The heart knoweth bitterness that seems to taint its entire cup of life. Boasted foresight fails to grasp the next morning. Now the bugle sounds trace to longer conflict and surrender is signaled, as for the dawn of a glad new day. In "Thy will be done." — Knoxville Journal and Tribune.

FRUGALITY HAS ITS ROMANCE

It is to Be Found in the Practice of Saving Some Part of One's Earnings.

There is an injurious idea prevalent among young Americans that prudence, economy, caution and frugality are among the mean qualities, and this accounts largely for the meretricious pride of spending time and money, just as it partly explains the popularity of so many amiable wastrels. A "good fellow" may be not a self-condemned fool, but he cannot discredit the truism that a fool and his money are soon parted, says the Minneapolis Journal.

Many of what we have come to call "wants" are desires of the imagination, or of vanity or of self-indulgence. We have drifted into a confusion of the meaning and value of happiness as contrasted with pleasure, and are prone to accept ostentation in lieu of the fact and substance of thrift. The ways of thrift are different from the ways of parsimony.

There is an admirable quality of dignity and simplicity about the frugal but adequate way of living, that emphasizes the vulgarity of extravagance and the childish folly of pretended opulence. There is a savor of gentility about the practice of saving part of one's earnings that leads to its own quiet romance, and life itself takes on a calmer, cleaner, sweeter value if we conserve and cherish at least a portion of its daily offerings.

Sensibly regarded, there is nothing sordid about the habit of frugality; but there is a squalor and a savorlessness about the wastage of time and the squandering of money that is as unromantic as any phase of the thoughtlessly selfish living. And there is, too, a gently humanizing influence about the habit of saving that makes for modesty, industry and sympathy—these quiet, barely agencies that go furthest to stabilize and sweeten life.

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